

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid. DAILY, per Month..... DAILY, per Year CDAY, per Year. BAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

BODAL NEWS. - The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Panes and New York Associates Press to at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use matantiy dissemi mated to the press of the whole country.

Another Chance for Mr. Bryan

It is said that the Hon. WILLIAM JEN-FINGS BRYAN wants to make another speech in this town before the campaign is over. The desire is natural. It cannot be soothing either to the vanity of the actor or to the ambition of the declaimer to hold the record for emptying the Madison Square Garden. Doubtless the beautiful anecdote about BORERT BRUCE and the spider whispers consolation to Mr. BRYAN's richly stored mind, and he hears again the high lesson to be read in the "Boy's Own Speaker" and other favorite works of his youth:

"It at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Mr. BRYAN has good occasion to try again when his wings have been mended. He has accepted only one of his nominations. There is another notification waiting for him. Will he be so unkind to the Populists, who consented to borrow him and to forgive the Popocrats for filching the Populist platform, as not to say "Thank you"? Surely these Populists deserve favor at his hands. They were not attracted to him by the heat of his warmed-over eloquence. They loved and nominated him because he was a man of their own sort, standing on a platform of their own manufacture, although their patent rights in it were infringed by the Popocrats. Will he, so youn r. so emotional, so surcharged with the true Populist temperament, refuse a public recognition of his Populist partisans while eagerly clutching at their votes? So to do would be to show a selfishness worthy

only of plutcerats and goldbugs. It cannot be that Mr. BRYAN, this bold denouncer of the crimes of gold, is afraid to accept the Populist nomination publicly and vociferonsly, as he accepted the Popocratic nomination. What is he afraid of? Everybody knows that Le is not a Demo-The loudest lungs of Populism have vouched for his good and regular standing in the faith which came to Chicago and St. Louis by way of Ocala and Omaha. Is be ashamed of his friends? They are not ashamed of him. They are going to vote for him as for a Boy Populist and the bright hope of Populism. For all these good votes in prospect has he no good words to give in exchange ?

Whatever may be the chilling and prudent counsels of his managers and box office men, he should combine duty and pleasure by giving the public and himself another show. He owes it to his Populist brethren to acknowledge their kindness, He owes it to himself to exhibit his undoubted talents for elecution and reminiscence, and to prove to a discriminating publie that the failure of his performance last Wednesday night was the result of the unsuitability of his part. He should inform the Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT AL-LEN, Chairman of the Populist National Convention, that he is ready to be notified formally that he has been nominated by that illustrious body, and he should select the Madison Square Garden as the scene of the solemnities. Then New York can be disabused of its present impressions of the oratory of other men can blaze away amid the thunders of his recovered voice; and, freed from the trammels of manuscript, his melodious hands can stir up the blaze until the whole Garden is lighted up and the Populist auditors, mastered by the flery god, forget themselves, pluck from their glowing faces their capillary screens, and hurl them into the flames.

Mr. BRYAN, the Populist, should give himself another chance.

The Visit of the Czar to Paris.

Now that the report is confirmed by the République Française, the Paris newspaper which used to be edited by GAMBETTA, and is ow edited by the present Prime Minister, M. MELINE, there seems to be no doubt that the Czar and the Czarina will visit Paris on or about Sept. 15. The imperial guests will be lodged in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that is to say, the Qual d'Orsay Palace, and, according to the ministerial organ, the Director of Fine Arts has received orders to put the building in readiness, to which end the remarkable national collection of furniture has been placed at his disposal. No effort, it seems, is to be spared to give the Emperor of Russia and his consort a recep-Mon worthy of two great nations, and to entdo, if possible, the enthusiastic welcome offered nearly three years ago to the officers of the Russian fleet.

The motives that impel patriotic Frenchmen to desire a visit from the Czar are intelligible enough, and yet there could scarcely be a more venturesome proceeding. As the sun rises over the first day of his guest's sojourn in the French capital, President FAURE might well ejaculate: "Would 'twere night, HAL, and all were well!" The last visit of a Czar to Paris was fraught with no auspicious augury, for it will be remembered that when ALEXANDER II. went thither in 1867 as the guest of NAPOLEON III. he was disturbed, and as his suite thought, insulted, by the cry "Vive la Pologne!" raised, as it happened, by a Frenchman destined to become a Prime Minister of the Third Republic. But then the emancipation of the Russian serfs had made a less deep impression on the French mind than the rigorous extirpation of the last Polish insurrection, and no man could foresee that, but for the veto of him who was then her guest, the German military party would subject France to the scourge of a second invasion before she had recovered from the exhaustion of 1870-71. There is now no intelligent Frenchman who does not know that, but for the firm stand taken against BISMARCE by ALEXANDER II. between 1878 and 1875, his drained and dismembered country could have been irremediably crushed. Nor is there one who can refuse to recognize that it was by the virtual alliance concluded with ALEXANDER III. that France was at last able to resume her rightful place among the powers of Europe. Whatever be the definition of gratitude, a just acknowlgment of favors received or a lively sense

patriotic Frenchmen to give the young Czar such a welcome as shall convince him that a league of hearts between a republic and an absolute monarchy is no more impossible to-day than it was when Louis XVL sent HOCHAMBEAU to uphold the cause of the United States.

The unpleasant fact remains that some Frenchmen are not patriots, but avow more sympathy for Nihilist assassins than for the head of a dynasty which has unquestionably saved their country not only from further mutilation, but from the no less fatal canker of self-contempt. The Anarchists who could murder so upright and meek a man as CARNOT are not likely to waste much thought on the terrific consequences of allenating the Russian people irreparably from France. It is rather to be feared that they desire to see their country friendless and helpless, so far as foreign powers are concerned, that she may become more easily the prey of her internal enemies. Frightful, indeed, is it to contemplate what harm may be done to France by the act of an individual, for all other purposes inane and impotent, but who, wrought to the pitch of frenzy by anarchistic doctrines, should. like the assassin of CARNOT, be willing to sacrifice his own worthless life to the execution of a fell design.

Nansen's Achievements.

If Dr. NANSEN had carried out his plan to drift across the polar area, reaching open water again between Spitzbergen and Greenland, the exploit would scarcely have excited so much astonishment as the feat he has actually performed. Had he emerged west of Spitzbergen, with his solid deck beneath his feet, his success would have been largely due to his good luck and the triumph of his theory of the north flowing current. It is another matter to leave one's ship in an utterly unknown sea, at a point never before approached by a vessel within hundreds of miles, further north than any man had ever before attained, and attempt a dash on the North Pole, with two dog teams and a single comrade. This is what NANSEN did; and wearing woollen clothing 'to save weight," in temperatures of 24° to 49" below zero, he made his way almost due north 145 miles, or about 195 miles nearer the pole than the place reached by GREELY'S party. He was within about 250 miles of the pole when the terrible sledging conditions compelled him to turn southwest for the nearest land; and when, five months and twenty-two days after he left the Fram, he reached the eastern shore of Franz Josef Land, he was without a dog, had no food resources except what his gun supplied, and faced the Arctic winter under conditions that would make even an Eskimo tremble. We recall nothing so recklessly daring in Arctic annals, except PEARY'S incessant pushing to the north for days after he knew he could never retrace his steps from the point he meant to reach unless he found food, which, after all, fell to his rifle only by the merest chance.

NANSEN'S voyage has demolished the theory that took him north. He admits now, what GREELY, NARES, and others told him before he started, that the ice drift is largely dominated by the wind. DE LONG found that the ice mass was driven about by the prevailing winds, with a predominating tendency to the northwest because the prevailing winds are from the southeast. This accords exactly with NANSEN'S experience. After he pushed the Fram into the ice, directly west of the New Siberian Islands, one year five months and twenty-two days elapsed before he left his vessel. In that time her net advance from the point where the ice drift began was 470 miles to the northnorthwest, the distance to the north gained being about 340 miles. She had travelled much further than this, for northern winds, persisting for weeks at a time, had driven the ice southward. In the long letter received from NANSEN he says nothing of his theory of the north flowing current which of him. Then the pent fires of his studies he so laboriously fortified with arguments; but he does say repeatedly that he found the ice moving with the prevailing winds.

Not the least of the important results he attained is the fact that his theory did not stand the test of examination; and in its scientific and geographic aspects there can be no doubt that NANSEN'S journey will rank among the most successful of Arctic enterprises. He has done for the western part of the Asian Arctic Ocean what DE Long did for the eastern part, with an augmentation of the scientific features of the work that belongs to this later era of polar research.

NANSEN'S ship and sledge track being just about equal in the net progress made to that of the Jeannette, the Asian Arctic Ocean has now been traversed far from land by two expeditions, their tracks nearly meet inglin the neighborhood of the New Siberian Islands and then widely diverging. In the eastern segment the little islands discovered by DE LONG may be equal in extent to the lands found by NANSEN, who reports new islands not far from the Asian coast in the Kara Sea and as far east as Cape Chelyuskin, the most northern point of Asia. His route along the coast seems to have been considerably north of NORDENSKJOLD'S, for that explorer, skirting the coast quite closely as a rule, discovered many islands there. NANSEN, however, found fresh evidences of the glacial epoch, when northern Siberia was covered with an ice cap. This is all the more interesting because NANSEN probably knows nothing yet of the striking proofs of Siberia's ice age collected by Baron TOLL since the commander of the

Fram started on his journey. Neither DE LONG nor NANSEN has found land large or small in the parts of this sea that are more remote from the continents At the most northern point he reached NANSEN was drifting north rapidly, and the ice moved so freely before the wind that there could have been no land to stop it for a long distance. His expedition goes far to confirm the belief that the part of the Arctic Ocean north of Asia contains a very small area of land as compared with the other portions of this sea.

NANSEN has made one discovery that will greatly surprise oceanographers. Nowhere within the polar area had soundings yet been made indicating that the Arctic Ocean is anything but a comparatively shallow sea. The deepest soundings in the Spitzb ergen or Barents Sea are only from 100 to 200 fathoms. Some depths of over a mile have been found in the East Greenland Sea, though most of the soundings there point to a high submarine plateau, with some abrupt depressions. The comparatively few soundings north of our continent show shallow water at a considerable distance from land. But NANSEN appears to have discovered persistent depths of 1,600 to 1,900 fathoms north of 79° north latitude, which will tend to upset some theories of oceanic physics based upon the notion of a shallow Arctic sea. He and some of his comrades are sound scientific obserof favors to come, the feeling should impel- various lines of research which. Names

says, he was able to carry on with success will be received with much interest.

The fact that the party were well and strong after many months of the tedium and hardships of life on the ice pack speaks well for Nansen's regime, and he doubtless attributes this result in part to the success of the electric light plant with which he illumined the Arctic night. He carried a windmill to run his dynamo, and if the wind failed him, he proposed to use hand power. He regarded heat and light as among the best preventives of disease, and he reports that his electric light fulfilled all

his expectations. NANSEN believed that the lines on which he modelled the hull of his vessel would save her being crushed, as ice pressure, he thought, would simply lift her to the surface. Arctic experts told him that this might be the case as long as the Fram floated on the water amid the floes; but that her model would count for nothing when she was frozen into the ice, and she might be crushed like an eggshell just as the ice itself is often ground to fragments. The explorer says, however, that when this crisis actually came the Fram was slowly lifted out of the bed in which she had been frozen and was not damaged.

NAMSEN knew that with plenty of powder and ball he was safe, for the winter at least, if he reached Franz Josef Land, for that bleak region teems with big Arctic game. It is to be hoped that his confidence in the ultimate return of his ten comrades, whom he left on the Fram, will be justified. They have provisions for three years more. There is no doubt that communications will be maintained between Europe, Franz Josef Land, and Spitzbergen every summer for several years to come, unless these prisoners on a tiny Arctic ship are, happily, able to return to their homes without assistance.

Cuba and Crete. The King of the Hellenes has manifested more indulgent disposition toward the Cretans who are fighting against Turkey than the President of the United States has manifested toward the Cubans who are battling for liberty. GEORGE I. has permitted the exportation of arms from Greece to Crete. When Turkey called upon him last month to stop it, he issued an order to his Minister of War, who, it seems, did not possess the means for putting a stop to it. Then "the powers" urged him to adopt more thorough measures for preventing it, and his reply was that he was precluded from doing so by the strength of Greek sympathy with the Cretans. Finally we have learned that some of the powers are desirous of establishing a joint naval blockade of the island of Crete.

It is probable that GEORGE I. will perform his duty in executing the public law which prohibits the export of military munitions to insurgents; but it is evident that he is not anxious to go beyond the requirements of law in the case of Crete.

On the other hand, the President of the United States has been overanxious to assist Spain as against Cuba. His Administration has been extraordinarily vigilant in preventing the shipment of any kind of supplies to the Cubans. For this purpose it has used force and arms for over a year. It has watched the suspects all along the seaboard, and has accepted the help of Spanish spies. It has invoked the terrors of the law against offenders, and has striven to secure their punishment. The terms of Mr. CLEVELAND's recent proclamation are as strong as Secretary OLNEY could devise. All agencies have been brought to bear in favor of tyrannical Spain as against free Cuba. No heed whatever has been given to the universal sympathy of the American people with the Cubans battling for liberty.

In this case Mr. CLEVELAND has per formed works of supererogation, to the advantage of a Government that is both cruel and perfidious.

Justice for Mr. Sinjun.

There is an ungrateful disposition on the part of some of the partisans of the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN to find fault with the Hon. WILLIAM P. St. JOHN, the able Treasurer of the Popocratic and Silver parties and the presiding genius of the interesting exhibits now on view at the Hotel Bartholdi. Mr. St. John is one of the most precious possessions of the BRYAN combination, and it does not show a proper appreciation of his value as a reformed banker and plutocrat to blame him if a frost, a killing frost, has nipped the flowery progress of the Boy Reader of the Platte. No more earnest political manager than Mr. St. John can be found. His industry and his devotion are not questioned. He has surrounded himself with some of the most powerful conversers and thinkers of the East. Where is there a more original and filling headquarters annunciator and orator than Mr. St. John's associate, Mr. Mc-LAUGHLIN! Where is there a veteran of more varied experience and gifts of pulchritude than his clerk of the brainworks, Mr. TEALL? To such men the destinies of great parties can be committed with confidence.

It is charged that Mr. Sr. John did not plan and manage properly the Madison Square Garden ceremony and the Windsor Hotel reception. In so far as Mr. St. JOHN'S responsibility for these affairs is concerned. he must be held blameless. It was not in his power to detain people by force at the Garden or to drag them into the hotel. If a little of Mr. BRYAN goes a long way in this part of the country, why should the patient, zealous, and indefatigable Mr. St. JOHN get hard looks therefor from Popocrats and Populists.

It is said in accusation of Mr. St. John that he is not in harmony with the Demoeratic leaders of New York. Why should he be? He is Treasurer of the Popocrats and the Silverites, not of the Democrats. If he were a Democrat he would not be at his present post.

Not a Triumph of Diplomacy.

Pleasant tidings to patriotic Irishmen were cabled from London on Wednesday in the formal announcement in the House of Commons by Sir MATTHEW RIDLEY, Home Secretary, that the Government had ordered the release of GALLAGHER, DALY, WHITE-HEAD, and DEVANY, Irish prisoners now undergoing life scutences.

The case of Dr. GALLAGHER is the one most familiar to American readers, and the announcement of his intended liberation by the English authorities comes to many as a welcome surprise. On the 26th of March, 1888, Dr. Gallagher, a physician resident at Greenpoint, on Long Island, landed at Liverpool. On April 5, 1888, he was arrested, and after trial was, with WILSON, WHITEHEAD, and CURTIN, convicted of treason and sentenced to life imprisonment. Various efforts were made to bring about a rehearing of the case, and on July 14, 1892. Congressman McALEER of Pennsylvania offered in Congress a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that GALLAGERIA, a citizen of the United States,

had been for nine years previous "detained unjustly and unlawfully in English prisons." It recited that there was at the time of the trial "a bitter feeling against Irish political prisoners," and that he was convicted through prejudice. Accordingly the resolution requested the State Department "to examine into the case of said conviction, and should it be found that he was convicted wrongfully and illegally to insist

upon his release."

Nothing more came of the matter, though the imprisonment of Dr. GALLAGHER provoked mass meetings of sympathy and protest in various cities of the United States. Contributions were solicited to secure a reconsideration of his case, as well as that of the other Irish prisoners tried and sentenced at a time of great clamor and popular trepldation in London; and the Amnesty Society worked laboriously to secure their release. The United States Government appears either to have exercised its powers of diplomacy to no effect, or not to have exercised them at all, for after a long delay the English Government, at its own instance, has granted a commutation of sentence, as all patriotic Irishmen in America have heard with pleasure, commingled, as we have said, with some measure of surprise.

"The Second Son of Man." Last week the Illinois Populists held their State Convention and endorsed BRYAN and SEWALL and the ALTGELD State ticket. One State office and four Presidential electors were the consideration for the endorsement, but really there was no need of any consideration. The enthusiasm caused by the Boy Populist's devotion to Populist principles and by his inflammatory Populist eloquence was irresistible.

The Hon. CYCLONE JONES, who seems to be a plagiarism from that more renowned Populist, CYCLONE DAVIS of Sulphur Springs, Tex., was the permanent Chairman of the Convention. An extract or two from his speech will give some notion of the enlightenment and sober thought of these Illinois admirers of Mr. BRYAN. "The sooner the plug-hat gentry gets together into the gold party," cried the Hon. Cy-ctone Jones, "the sooner the common people will get into the silver party."

At the Populist National Convention some admirer of Mr. BRYAN spoke of him as "the new MESSIAH." With that ready assimilation of phrases which seems to be characteristic not only of the Boy Orator. but of many of his admirers, JONES told the Illinois Populists that "one section of the people is represented by WILLIAM McKIN-LEY, and the other by-and I speak it reverently-the Second Son of Man.'

This calmness and this reverence of expression are noticeable in most of the Populist encomiums of Mr. BRYAN, It is possible, however, that not only the 'plug-hat gentry," but "the common people "-and the Populists are no common people-may find something shocking in the babitual use of sacred terms and sacred symbols in connection with Mr. BRYAN's candidacy.

To the partisans of the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN who point with awe to his famous legislative achievement of getting an clevator for the Lincoln Post Office, an achieve ment duly commemorated on the elevator by a silver plate bearing the lawgiver's name, the partisans of the Hon. Tomrom Warson reply. with a just pride in the great Georgian's fame, Look at the Warson Dog law!" And it is true that the Warson Dog law may still keep the name of its maker green long after the Lincoln elevator and the BRYAN plate on it have mouldered and crumbled.

A correspondent in Missouri asks THE SUN to say, " in justice to the State," that Governor WILLIAM J. STONE "looks better than his pic tures." Of course he looks better: nobody could help looking better than those unhappy portrayals or betrayals look. Anguish seems to contract the features; melancholy glowers from the eyes; agony drips from the brow. Nobody know Governor Stong from these portraits. They show him not in his habit as he lives, but under the influence of those strange apparl tions which he thought he saw while he was making his grand notification speech at the Madison Square Garden; those "sea serpents of old," slimy and poisonous colls of plutocracy,' miserly hands of gluttonous greed," and so on You ought to see Governor STONE when he is playing a game of croquet. Then, to quote his own compliment to his young friend from Nebraska. he is "as beautiful as Apolto." But serpents. slimy coils and miserly hands are not nice subjects to think about in the photograph gallery.

The Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULENER of West Virginia, Washington, and the Popocratio Congress Committee may be exceeded in political sagacity by several of his fellow citizens, but in the specialties which he has almost mad his own he is excelled by none. He will be glad to show his celebrated collection of rainbows to all persons interested; also his beautiful mechanical toy called "The Soap Bubble Campaign." The Hon. ADONIRAM JUDSON WARNER of Ohio has all the rainbows not in the FAULENER showcases, and is also pleasing the spectators with his clever panorama illusion, Mirage," These men really give a good show.

The Hon. Hocus Smith of Bottsville seems to be a good while in getting his ponderou battle are out of the box and putting a fine edge on it. According to his admirers in Bottsvillthe ponderous battle axe was to begin to cleave the skulls of the unbelievers BRYAN about Aug. 1. Perhaps the Hon. TOMTOM WATSON is using all the breeze between Georgia and these parts; at any rate the din of a resounding battle axe is not borne to the ears of the waiting North. Now, the Hon. Hocus Smith is a fine figure of a man for battle-axe work. He is " massy, large. and round," of warlike bulk, fitted ponderously the ponderous battle axe. Why is this martial shape yet denied to weary eyes Why goeth not the Hon. Hocus SMITH thicking into the thick of battle?

The prolonged summering of Mr CLEVE-LAND, if we may credit the Army and Navy Journal, is too important an occupation to be interrupted by ordinary and routine official cares: "President CLEVELAND's failure to act on promotion and retirement cases is not only causing inconven-lence to a great many officers, but is keeping them out of a good many dollars. Since his departure for Gray Gables there have accumulated at the White seven of which are clear cases, and will result in the undoubted approval of the Chief Executive when he is able to pass upon them. So far as can be learned these cases are still at the White House, and will probably remain there for some little time before being forwarded to Gray Gables. In fact, it may be that they will be held in the Executive Mansion unti the President's return."

Among the delayed naval promotions are that of a Commander to the grade of Captain, those of two Lieutenant-Commanders to be Commander, six Lieutenants to be Lieutenant-Commander, and so on. The four retirement cases are those of a l'aymaster, two Lieuten-

The selection of Governor's Island as the place for receiving the famous Chinaman puts an end to the discussion whether Mr. CLEVE-LAND would go to Washington for the purpos or LI HUNG CHANG would go to Gray Gables. To tell the truth, the latter suggestion was rather extraordinary, not only on the acore of etiquette and as a contrast with the practice leave their distinguished guest to hunt them up phecure places, but also on the ground that

Gray Gables itself would be somewhat overburdened in undertaking such an affair. To persuade Mr. CLEVELAND to go back to Washington in warm weather might also have been difficult task, and hence the charming military post in New York harbor is chosen.

The Chinese visitor will not see a very imposing military display, since the only garrison of he faland consists of Companies B, D, and F, Thirteenth Infantry, at Fort Columbus; and even should the artillerymen from the other forts in the harbor be added, the show would not be numerically great. However, there will doubtless be salutes from the forts to the Dolphin or such other craft as may take Lt HUNG CHANG to Governor's Island, and Ad miral Buncz's squadron will have returned to Tompkinsville before the ceremony.

The Hon. GEORGE WILLIAMS of Massachusetta is always discovered, full of emotion and perspiring poetry. So he stands in the view of millions now, and Dedham and way stations are confused with the tumultuous wavings of his hands and leapings of his voices as he weaves wreaths for the august heads of his new masters. PARDON ALTGELD and PITCHFORK TILLS MAN, RIOT DEES and HOBO COXEY, four levely berries growing on one stem, and salutes them as "earnest and sincere American patriots," Mr. WILLIAMS deserves an engraved testimonial from these philosophers, whose devoted disciple he has become. His nature craves approbation; and it is cruel to ask him to be content with his own.

The Woman in the Campaign. To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Whatever may have been done to other illusions by Mr. Bryan's Eastern trip, we have learned that his claim that this is to be a campaign of principles, not sentiment, was largely buncombe. With all proper admira-tion for her graciousness, I want to know if Mrs. Bryan is an issue to this campaign. Why, or Wednesday evening, did she stand between her hus band and Mr. Sewall on the porch of the Hotel

Barthold!? A stranger would have thought her

to be there. Laying aside Mr. Bryan's bad taste in parading his wife before the public as part of the show, any thoughful man can see that the condidate is using his wife simply to manufacture personal sen timent for himself. If elected, he will be the first cering agent. Can you imagine Andrew Jackson Gen. Grant, James G. Maine, and Gen. Garfield parading their wives about the country on a stumping tour? Or am I misraken, and is this only another evidence of Bryan's vanity?

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 15. The Beaches Near New York.

To the Epiron of The Bux-Sir: Could you not life your voice in behalf of the plain people of Greater New York who have not the time or not the means for a prolonged stay out of town in the heated term; but who from a part of a day now and then would find some rest and comfort at the seasile resorts around New York, such as Coney Island and Bockaway Beach, if it were not for the thousands of tons of flith dumped by the authorities of this great city close to NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The McClelina Precedent.

TO THE EUTOR OF THE SUR-Sir: The plan of en-torsing the candidates while repudiating the platform, proposed by some Democrata, was once before followed in a Presidential campaign. George B. Mc Cicilan, in 1884, endorsed his own nominal repudiated the platform and ran upon one of his own construction. It is needless to aid that the scheme CHARLES B. MASON. was a disastrous fatture. WARREN, R. L. Aug. 10.

All for McEtaley.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A poll was taken on the Creecent Athletic Club's steamer from Bay Ridge this morning which showed political prefer ences as follows: For McKinley, 43; for McKinle sound-money Democrat, 1; total vote, 44, years ago these gentlemen voted as follows: For Harrison, 21: Cleveland, 21: did not vote, 2.

A New Version of 16 to 1. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Free aliver and Bryan mean sixteen years of ruin and misery to on year of happiness and prosperity. J. M. M. Hall.

Raids on Fruit Venders.

DETROIT, AUE. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the past few months I have been employed down around the Old slip station, and I have watched with ditterness the daily raids of the policemen on the Italian venders. One day this week they made a the poor fellows lost every piece of fruit on their stands by being pushed and hauled and driven in and out between carts and wagons. One policeman shock his man as a dog would a rat, be cause he stopped to speak to one of his country. men, presumably for money for bail. It seems to me that the seal with which the police persecutives proor men might be put to bester use. There was one man overcome by the heat in front of the office. I sent him water, which brought the attention of some gentlemen to him. That poor man lay there twenty minutes before a policeman could be found to ring for an ambulance, and another point: How its that the fifth and dirt of the carts and stands in Division street are allowed to go unmolessed, while these poor fellows, who certainly have tempting displays of fruit, are so hounded? Is it right, do you think? Cannie O. and out between carts and wagons. One police-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS—Sir: Regarding the article on "Steamships on Rollers" in The Sus of July 16, I beg to inform Mr. Ernest Bartn, Prof. is not new. In 1889 an American, Mr. R. M. Fryer an engineer of 47 Broad street, New York city, launched a working model of a three-wheel ship car on the Harlem River with good results. it car on the Harlem River with good results, it was called the "Fryer buoyant propeller or sea car," and was made of steel, unshkable, and fireproof, it had a capacity for travelling eixty miles an hour. Full accounts of the curious looking craft in its yards at liastings on the Hudson at the time appeared in various papers and also in a paper read by Lieut. Jacques, U. S. N., before the New York Naval institute on Oct. S. 1882. The London Times of Aug. 50 also had an article on the subject. Our French neighbors are not the first to broach this lies. It is an American idea, but was not rut into actual use for want of capitalization.

A Pacetions Englishman,

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Str. Concerning the pe cultar speech of Englishmen, permit me to remark that similar phenomena have been sisewhere and elsewhen observed. The Grecians never could sp reck as well as Roman knights; the Russian of th Greek as well as Roman knights; the Russian of the Polish Jew the polished ear delights. Good German is insard in Krüger's Dorp, but the Berliner speaks Dutch, french as she is spoke in Paris, should never be known as such. So, if the English toogue you'd hear sams accent and sams it's, you must listen to her as she is spoke in polygion New York.

I have the hoper to be, sir, your sincers admirer, Ros Masox, B.A., Cambridge University, England.

JEREKY CITY, Aug. 15.

Europe's Shameful Inaction in the East From the Saturday Benteur.

The present position in the Levaut is literally too hameful for words. The Armenians are still being murdered and starved and outraged as treely a though they were inhabitants of remote Polyne cannibal islands, instead of next-door neighbors of Christian Europe. The Cretans are up in arms fight ing desperately for their freedom against the abominations and criminal stupidity of Turkish miscule Macedonia is already in a state of civil war, and here, too. Osmanit troops are killing men and women of European blood, and sacking Christian villages. This is all unspeakably has the others, both for the reason that they are bette informed as to the facts, and because it is in their blood to sympathize warmly with the patriotic re-voits of oppressed peoples; but we know well enough that honest Germans and Frenchmen, decent Autriens and Italians, must be feeling just as keenly the monstrous represent of Europe's inactivity. Yet month after month passes with the red stain of disgrace deepening upon us all, and nothing is done be

cause Germany bars the way.

There is no delicary of concealment about the official German attitude. The Handwiger Nuchrichten expises it with cynical blumines when it says:

"We share the opinion of the powers that a European was would be a greater evil than the continued op pression for some years of the Cretans, and we should regard any European statesman who was willing to risk the bones of a single soldier in the cause of the Cretans as a blind foot or a deprayed criminal." The meaning of this cannot be misunderstood.

Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, the special represent ative of our Government at the coronation of the Czar, is the owner of the recent photograph and auto-graph of Li Hung Chang which appeared in THE SUR of yesterday; and it is through Gen. McCook's kind ness that we were able to print this striking portral

PURE GOLD FROM BISHOP NEWMAN

His Pungent Letter in Reply to Senator Stewart of Nevada SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—Bishop John P. Newman dictated to the correspondent of THE SUR

to-night the following open letter in reply to Senator Stewart: Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada:

DEAR SIR: Your open letter to me of Aug. cannot pass without an answer. I am a disciple of the single gold standard through your teach ings. We were in the Senate together, you as Senator and I as Chaplain. In those happier days you were a magnificent Senator, an eloquent advocate of honest money. We were proud of you and esteemed you the "Lien of Nevada." In your better estate you said in the Senater

"I want the standard gold." "There have been a great many battles fought against gold, and gold has won every time. Gold has never compromised. You say that you have got up a compromise bill on the question whether gold shall be respected. Gold has made the world respectit all the time. The English people once thought that they could get along without gold for a while, but they had to go back to it."
"Gold is recognized as the universal standard of

"Do not let us attempt to deceive the American

people; do not let us try to make them believe by some hocus-pocus of legislation that we can give them something of real value, that we can give them a measure of value that is better than the universal standard of manhint."
"I believe that it would be highly injurious to this

country to again inflate the currency."
"I need not enlarge upon the evils of a depleted currency; this country has felt them too severely to require that I should mention them. It matters not what kind of a depreciated currency you have, it necessar ly entails many evila."

"In any country where gold has been treated un

kindly, where a country has passed a depreciated currency, gold has left the country."

I have taken these, your wise sayings, from your speeches reported in the Congressional Record for January. February, and June of 1874. They were brave, manly words uttered candidate. Far more reason for poor Mr. Watson In your better cetate, worthy a great statesman, but, "O Lucifer, son of the morning, how art thou failen from heaven! How art thou cast down to the ground which didst weaken the nations." Yet I do not despair of your return to your Father's house:

While the lamp of life holds out to burn,

You took umbrage at my utterances to our ministers as reported in THE SUN to induce them to stand for honest money. Methodist ministers are the most independent and are among the most intelligent of our citizens. They think for themselves and vote as they please. No Bishop and no Conference can control them in their political creeds and action. It is a guide for me to know that they are true patriots and honest in their relation to the public credit as they are loyal to their country. My remarks which offended you were these: "I shall call their attention to what I be lieve is the plain duty of the clergy, and shall urge upon them the importance of using all the influence they possess, in the pulpit and out, against the danger which threatens our coun-No coercion, no pitting the Church against the State, but for them to arouse the nation to duty as they did when Lincoln called upon them to save the Union. I propose to "urge them," just as I would urge you to "flee from the wrath to come."

Whenever I speak or write on politics, I do so as an American citizen, and no professional obligations shall deprive me of that right. You ught me indiscreet to publish my purpose, but I never strike in the dark, and hence my discretion and courage to say to the clergy publicly that I feel it my duty to join Republicans and Democrats and all good citizens to save our

country from this silver craze. You say that when you knew me I was a friend of the people and sympathized with the masses. Never more so than now. I belong to the isboring masses, and shall refuse to be imposed upon by the silver kings to take fiftythree cents for a dollar, and shall do my utmost to save my fellow laborers from this proposed legislative robbery, the whole tendency of which is to make the rich poor and the poor poorer. My sympathies are with the farmers, who are mistaken when they say: "Let us try the silver plan: we can't be worse off." They will be worse off under free sliver, when the mortgage is foreclosed and their farms are lost. This sad condition of the farmer and of the wage earner generally, and the present condition of the whole country, is largely due to the wild cry of "free trade" and "free sliver." We had prosperity under Harrison and we shall have it under McKinley.

I have travelled through nearly all the sliver countries on the globe and seen the baneful effects of a debased currency upon the working who are now heading the sounders on every hand. These men know something about politics in Alabama and how elections are carried in this State, and they have influence that will exert itself if most on ther hand, our party is composed of all sorts of elements, brought together by a curlous combination of circumstances and weakned by having achieved a decisive victory—a victory so great and obtained by such association of forces as may prove our undoing; for we see likely to fancy that there is nothing left to be done but to wait till November to come and there is no every hand. These men know something about politics in Alabama they have influence that will exert itself if most may perfect the plant of the work of the whole country. I have travelled through nearly all the silver.

effects of a debased currency upon the working population. In those lands the wage earner. whether accountant, mechanic, or day inborer, contracts for so much per day or week, during which time silver and paper currency has depreciated while the necessaries of life remain at the price they were before the decline, but the ware earner is compelled to take the depreciated dollar. You propose to change this by legislation. You cannot do it; the history of the world is against you. It has been tried, but in vain. There is, however, a legitimate remedy for existing evils. Create business confidence by the election of sound-money men like McKinley and Hobart. This commercial confidence will revive suspended industries and inspire new ones; the employed will need new clothing, better food, and better homes, and these in turn will stimulate all branches of trade. A false Administration has brought us where we are; a true Administration will restore us to former

My hope is in a supreme standard of values protected by such wise legislation as will give certainty to our credit and stability to our industries. Respectfully yours. JOHN P. NEWMAR.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 15.

The Workingman and His Dollar, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am very

much interested in the good work which THE Sun has been doing in behalf of the maintenance of the present gold standard. The utter fallacy of the free-silver idea has been demonstrated so clearly by your excellent editorial articles that I would be surprised to hear of any of your readers voting for the Popocratic measures set forth by the Chicago Con-

The workingmen of the country are ning to realize the disaster and distress that would be heaped upon them ly the election of Mr. Bryan, and I think that before Nov. 3 this free-silver craze will be torn to shrede by the many arguments which are being presented. Yes, the workingmen are awaking to the fact that it will take just as much sweat, just s much toll, and just as many hours of labor to earn a 50-cent dollar as it will to earn a 100-

cent dollar. He wants his dollar to be as good as the best. NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The British Idea of Arbitration. I rom the St. James's Gazette.

Another arbitration in which, needless to say, we have been "arbitrated out of" the territory in question. The decision of the Portuguese Government, on the right to possession of the little rock of Trinidad in dispute between England and Brazil, has given great pleasure at Lisbon, where they are saying no end of nice things about our "loval" and "noble" attitude; so we suppose it is all right. Fut this persistent ill luck goes far to espialm the distruct exhibited by this country at the prospect of handing over all our international sights and liabilities to a possible hostile tribunal. The Alabama question, the San Juan question, the Belagon Hay question, all ended in the earne way, and when, for a wonder, we were given "not out" in the Behring bea business, the United States refused to pay up the damagis awarded arminather. It would seem that our only safe like in such cases is not forgo to arbitration except in such cases is not forgo to arbitration except in sases where we know we are wrong, and are therefore prepared to back down in a "loyal" and "noble" manner.

is betting gold to sliver, ounce for ounce

A SI to 1 Wager. Awake, my Sinjun! Leave all meaner things, And take such comfort as a failure bringa It was not unexpected, my dear Sinjun; Your candidate's by no means a hig lajun; and that the people give blut the grand bounce,

NO HELP TO THE MORTSAGED. Free Silver a Mardship and Not a Rella to Most of Them,

From the Boston Herald. People owning their homes and having mortgages upon them should not be misted into thinking that a free-silver victory in November would be of assistance to them in meeting their mortgages. A little examination will show that on the average it would bring hardship instead of relief. This would be true, leaving out of consideration all circumstances affecting wages and incomes, and confining the argu-ment simply to a bare discussion of the mort-

The great majority of mortgages, especially the smaller ones on dwelling houses, are written for three or five years, and of this class the greater number for the lesser period, while many run for a year or two. During the last few years a great many of these mortgages have contained a gold clause. It is obvious that no one having such a mortgage on his house would be helped in the slightest by free silver. It is equally plain that on the contrary, were gold as

be helped in the slightest by free sliver. It is equally plain that on the contrary, were gold as a premium, it would be harder than ever to make a payment.

It might also be remembered that there are always, especially during hard times, a large number of mortgarges, especially on small houses, that are overdue, and are being carried along by the mortgarges.

Bearing these facts in mind it seems safe to assume that the average life of mortgarges on this class of property in this city and its suburist does not exceed one year.

For free silver to be of advantage to the mortgarger, money must be more plentiful and more easily, obtained within that time than it is to day. Is there any reason to believe it would be? Even without a special session of Concress chiled as soon as possible to pass a free-silver law, such a law could not reasonably be looked for within that perid, much less an inflation of the currency, so as to give relief to debtors. In the mean time, what would be the situation?

The crisis in financial affairs would follow immellately upon the success of free silver at the poils. Following the withdrawal of gold, there would be a sharp contraction of the money in circulation, and instead of more money with which to meet indobtedness, there would be more unwilling than ever to loan, and, as an inevitable result, payments

less. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs, lenders would be more unwilling than ever to loan, and, as an inevitable result, payments would have to be defaulted.

There is still another point. In the very great majority of cases, morrgagees do not willingly foreclose. They want their money and interest, rather than the property. This is especially true of the savings and cooperative banks. As a result, they often carry mortgages that are due until such a time as the owner can need them. But if they saw that they would receive at some future time an amount less than its value in gold, and only such a payment could be of benefit to the borrower, they would be of benefit to the observance, they would demand a settlement at once, and, if that was not fortheoming, they would foreclosure in a panic, means the wiping out of equities. quities. In the above statement, no allowance is made

In the above statement, no allowance is made for loss of earning power on the part of the home owner. It is assumed, for the sake of the argument, that he will have as much more; as he has now. Even on such a showing, free all-ver to the great majority would not be a heig, but an injury.

THE SILVERITES IN ALABAMA. They Stand a Chance of Being Beaten,

From the Mobile Register.

The sound-money Democrats held a well-at-tended meeting in Birmingham Monday night and listened with great interest to an address by ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones upon the duty of the hour. This is the third public meeting held in this State, looking to the organization of a political party and the putting of a third ticket in the field. The movement started at Troy, was seconded by Montgomery, and has now been set in full swing by Birmingham. We have adroused against it as a useless effort, for the reason that a third ticket has no chance to wind in the November election, and we regretted that any one should see proper to sever his connection with the party organization and thereby give aid and encouragement to the common enemy, namely, to the Republicans and their tools, the negroes: but we are not employed as counsel by these third party men and they have sone on organizing until we are compelled to say that their actions are worthy of serious consideration. We hold to all we have said about the movement. It is certainly a hopeless one so far as carrying the State is concerned, but it can, and will attempt, to hold the balance of power in this State and throw the State to McKinley rather than see Bryan elected.

It will not do to ridicule the movement. It is led by some of the old-time party workers, men who, like Tom Jones, have almost alone carried the Democratic flag to victory. It has in it expeated the transport of the control of the service of the sea vised against it as a useless effort, for the

then roll up another 40,000 majority. The situation is much changed, however. The very men who are now heading the sound-money movement voted with us and helped us make that 40,000 majority. They have departed, and will take away as many votes as they can. Again, there are very many men who voted for Johnston who, although they will not approve of this third party movement, will not support lityran, and these will not vote at all. There are still other sound-money men who will yet saright for McKinley, believing he best represents the honest-money principles.

But is easily understood that capable men like those we have named will be able to take advantage of their opportunities; and it is therefore our business to see that the opportunities given them be few. The kind of revolution we have gone through has brought many new leaders to the front on our side. We hope they may prove wise in counsel and firm in battle, but they have got to prove themselves, and lose no time about it either. We have to contend with some of the sharpest politicians in the State, men whe have fought with us hereotofore, and who know all about the business. Let us recognize this now before it is too late. If we make the mistake of being overconfident we are going tooless this State to the Republicans.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Books bound in the skin of departed friends are said by the London Figure to be the fashion now in Paris. So are cigarette cases, tobacco pouches pocketbooks, and prayer books made of the skin of notorious oriminals.

How German Jews take to higher education is shown by some remarkable statistics of the German universities. Every 10,000 Protestants in the empire send 50 students to the universities, every 10,000 Catholics 32, and every 10,000 Jews 888. In the individual States the figures are even more striking. The proportions for Prussia are Protestants 45, Catholics 27, Jews 833; for Roman Catholic Bavaria, Protestants 67, Catholics 42, Jews 370; for Wartemberg, Protestants 84, Catholice 58, Jews 590; for Baden, Protestants 64, Cath olics 41, Jews 417; for Saxony, Protestants 40, Catholics 28, Jews 857.

In Berlin and Charlottenburg schools last year 212 rectors, 2,181 male teachers, 1,189 edentific and 623 technical female teachers were employed. Rectors, after twelve years' service, receive \$1,050, with free house rent and fuel; male teach ers, after thirty-one years, receive \$850, and school mistresses, after eighteen years, \$450. The defictency in the school budges for the current year is more than \$2,750,000. As the supply of college bred teachers in the high schools is greater than the demand, many teachers have to find places in the parish schools. Out of \$12 of these, filled are Catholic, four have Catholic sections, while in a few religious instruction is provided for Jaws Count Maximilian Spaur, who died recently, managed the flight of Pius IX, to Gasta in 1948, he being at that time Bavarian Ambassador to the Holy See. The Due C'Hardourt, the French Ambassador who was in the plot, presented lifter self at the Quirinal on Nov. 24, was removed in the Pope's cabinet, and began to read about \$ long state paper. The Pope meanwhile, dressed in black and wearing dark spectacles, went out by a side door, entered Count Spaur's carriage, and drove out of the rity toward Alland. Of were Counters Spaur and her children. In 1848 Plus IX, took a seat, and when stopped by the republican soldiers, the Countess passed off as the family physician. After yes had person by the commandant till the are King Ferdinand II. of Naples with his familie, who also took refuge in the fortress.

A Question of Bicycle Ettquette. of a lady cyclist should her gentlement

Difficulties. "One of the hardest beings in mastice a standard the old campaignes. "Is to say just was 75 mean."

"Yes." was the reply, "that's presty hard. So one is a white he's a good deal harder to hear its white year."